

RESEARCH PUBLICATION TO INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF DIGITAL LIBRARY SERVICES: A SCIENTOMETRIC ANALYSIS

Neha Verma * Dr. Kunwar Singh **

*** Library Assistant**

Central Library, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, India.

**** Assistant Professor**

Department of Library & Information Science Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, India.

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Abstract: - *This paper highlights the articles published in the international journal of digital library services (IJODLS) 2011-2016. It covers various aspects e.g. year wise distribution of article, authorship pattern, most prolific authors, geographical distribution of authors, bibliographic form used for citations and length of article etc. 245 articles were published during the study period. Individual contribution of authors to the journal has been tabulated as per articles contributed, highlighted in their standing order. After analyzing bibliographic forms 3271 references were found in the 245 articles. Only 6 different countries across the world have contributed research articles to this journal during the period of study.*

Keywords: Scientometric, Quantitative techniques, international journal of library and information studies, Citation Analysis

Introduction

Now the Scientometrics study is one of the truly interdisciplinary research fields extensive to almost all scientific fields. Scientometrics applications are basically used to measure scientific activities, primarily by producing statistics on scientific publications indexed in databases (Singh, 2014, p.7). The field of library and information science (LIS) has developed several quantitative methods to study the various aspects of subjects. The metrics of LIS are

continuously increasing, starting from librmetrics, bibliometrics, scientometrics, informatics, webometrics, and netometrics to cybernetics (Khan, 2016, p.9).

Source Journal

International Journal of Digital Library Services is an open access international journal in the field of Library and information Science. It is an open access journal publishes well-written original articles, research papers and case studies that describe the latest research and developments in

the area of LIS. It is a peer-reviewed Quarterly journal. It aims to enable the dissemination of research articles to global community without restriction usually through the internet (<http://www.ijodls.in/about-journal.html>).

Review of Literature

Singh et al. (2017) found in their study that single authors 187(71.92%) contribution was more predominant than the co-authors. It was clear from the study that Canada has contributed the highest number of articles. Khan (2016) studied and reported that majority of the authors preferred journals as an information source for writing of scholarly communication. It was suggested by the author that the journal should try to get high-quality papers from foreign authors too, which may be useful in enhancing its global impact and reputation. Suresh et al. (2015) reported that 97.33 % of the papers were published by multi author. It was revealed that the Growth rate is 0.41 in 2010 and which decreased up to 0.19 in 2014 and most of the articles contributed from India. Velmurugan (2013) examined the research output of 203 articles appear in Annals of Library and Information Studies journal. It was found that the most of the contributions are co-authored 88 (43.35 %). The degree of collaboration ranges from 0.57 to 0.82 and the average degree of collaboration is 0.64. The total average number of authors per paper is 1.87 and the average productivity per author is 0.53.

On the other hand, Singh (2012) studied and shows that maximum numbers of contributions are single author with 124 papers (56.10%). It was also clear that Indian contributions in this journal are significantly less (1.87%). Hussain and Fatima (2011) explained that the majority of the articles were contributed by single authors. It was also clear that authors were librarians, faculty members and researchers associated with academic and research organization. Rajendran et al. (2011) scrutinized the 633 research articles published in Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research (2005-2009) and revealed that the highest number of research papers contributed by multiple authors during the study period. It was also clear from the study that the degree of collaboration was 0.92. Thanuskodi (2010) observed the research output of social scientists on social science subjects. The study cover year-wise, institution-wise, country-wise, authorship pattern, range of references cited of the articles etc. Sanni and Zainab (2010) studied the scholarly communication published in Medical Journal of Malaysia during 2004-2008 and found 28(4.82%) of contributions were made by Malaysian authors with foreign collaboration.

Objectives

In this study the following objectives were formulated as:

- To analyze the growth trends of articles during 2011-2016;
- To identify the authorship pattern;
- To study the ranking of author;

- To examine the geographic distribution of output;
- To discover the most frequently cited forms of documents in the journal.
- To study the length of articles;

Table-1: Year wise distribution of contributions

Year	Volume No.	No. of Issues	No. of contribution	%
2011	1	2	22	8.98
2012	2	4	36	14.69
2013	3	4	32	13.06
2014	4	4	56	22.86
2015	5	4	55	22.45
2016	6	4	44	17.96
Total		22	245	100

Methodology

Scientometric analysis of five volumes of international journal of library and information studies (IJODLS) was selected for the study in which 22 issues containing 245 contributions. The Journal has started with two issues a year but later on from volume two it has started publishing four issues a year. All the bibliographic details were collected from the journal website (<http://www.ijodls.in/archives.html>) and recorded in tabulated form for the purpose of in detail analysis. Based on the analysis of the recorded data, findings have been presented. All the bibliographic details related to volumes, issues, authors, contributions, year of publication, pagination and references etc., were collected to fulfill the above given objectives and detailed analysis presented.

Results and Discussion

Year wise contribution of articles

Table 1 shows that maximum number of contributions 56(22.86%) were published in the year 2014, followed by 55(22.45%) publications in the year 2015 whereas minimum 22(8.98%) number were published in the year 2011. Table 2 provides more specific details about distribution of contributions.

Table-2: Distribution of contributions

Issue	Volume No.						Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
1	8	14	9	9	15	12	67
2	14	7	8	8	16	11	64
3	-	8	7	24	13	11	63
4	-	7	8	15	11	10	51
Total	22	36	32	56	55	44	245

Authorship patterns

It is clear from the table 3 that, two authors 119(48.57%) have made major contribution to the international journal of Digital library services (IJODLS) during the stated periods, followed by single authors 96(39.18%), three authors 26(10.61%), four authors 3(1.22%) and more than four authors 1(0.41%). This analysis indicates that co-authors’ contribution is more predominant than the single authors.

Table-3: Authorship Pattern

Year	Volume No.	Issue No	No. of authors contributed					Total
			Single	Two	Three	Four	≥Five	
2011	1	2	10	9	3	-	-	22
2012	2	4	13	14	9	-	-	36
2013	3	4	11	19	2	-	-	32
2014	4	4	24	27	2	2	1	56
2015	5	4	20	26	9	-	-	55
2016	6	4	18	24	1	1	-	44
Total	2	2	96 (39.18%)	119 (48.57%)	26 (10.61%)	3 (1.22%)	1 (0.41%)	245 (100%)

Ranking of Authors

Table 4 presents rank list of authors who have contributed nine articles in the different issues of international journal of digital library services (IJODLS) during the period of this study. Only up to three contributions have been considered in this table to stay away from long list. The authors having same amount of contributions have been considered in the same rank. The ranking of authors have played an important role in scientometric study. The findings show that Payare Lal and Vaishali S. Khaparde have positioned top the rank list in this journal by contributing 06 articles, followed by Ajay. B. Khatri scored second rank in the list by contributing 4 articles, six authors scored third rank in the list by contributing 3 articles each and two authors scored fourth rank in the list by contributing 3 articles each one. Finally, it is concluded that Payare Lal and Vaishali S. Khaparde have dominated the ranking of authors in this journal by contributing 06 articles each.

Table-4: Ranking of Authors

Name of the Author	Contributions	Rank
Payare Lal	6	1
Vaishali S. Khaparde	6	1
Ajay. B. Khatri	4	2
Abdul Mannan Khan	3	3
B. R. Doraswamy Naick	3	3
M. Tamizhchelvan	3	3
Nabi Hasan	3	3
S. Ally Sornam	3	3
S. Thanuskodi	3	3
A.Vellaichamy	2	4
Abdulwahab Olanrewaju Issa	2	4

Geographical distribution of contributors (country-wise)

Table 5 reveals that the geographical distribution of contributions country-wise. It is found that there are 245 contributions made by the authors from 6 different countries. Out of the total 245 contributors, India contributed the highest number of articles 229(93.47%) of total contributions. Nigiria has received second highest position contributed 10(4.08%) articles. However, Souidi Arabia contributed 3(1.22%) followed by Africa, Pakistan and Tanzania 1(0.41%). It indicates that 93.5 percent of contributions are made by only India and the remaining 6.5 percent of contributions are from 5 countries.

Table-5: Geographical distribution of contributions (Country-wise)

Country	No. of Contributions	%
India	229	93.47
Nigiria	10	4.08
Souidi Arabia	3	1.22
Africa	1	0.41
Pakistan	1	0.41
Tanzania	1	0.41
Total	245	100.00

Bibliographical distribution of citations

It is one of the important aspects of scientometric study is to evaluate the bibliographical form of citations. In this study, the major bibliographical forms taken into consideration such as Journals, books, seminar/conference proceedings, reports, theses/dissertations and websites. Further, tables 6 & 7 reveals that the bibliographical forms wise distribution of citations and the year wise distribution of citations respectively. It is clear from the study that a majority of citations are taken from journals 1583(48.39%) followed by

websites 942(28.80%) and books 313(9.57%). Whereas, seminar/conference proceedings 126(3.85%), report 175(5.35%), theses 43(1.31%) and unpublished 89(2.72%). As a result, it is clear

that journal citations have played a key role in writing of scholarly piece of work in international journal of digital library services (IJODLS).

Table-6: Distribution of Citations

Year	Volume No.	Issue No	Types of citations/references							Total
			BK	JL	WEB	CP	TH/D	RP	UNP/D	
2011	1	1	12	34	29	1	3	16	4	99
		2	24	104	69	19	5	9	1	231
2012	2	1	32	90	74	2	1	9	2	210
		2	2	54	58	1	2	4	1	122
		3	10	45	2	6	0	7	9	79
		4	3	31	35	6	1	3	3	82
2013	3	1	8	49	18	5	6	14	2	102
		2	11	50	37	6	0	4	7	115
		3	12	55	38	0	6	2	3	116
		4	3	59	45	4	0	6	1	118
2014	4	1	11	62	21	7	1	11	8	121
		2	16	58	33	2	8	1	2	120
		3	24	160	70	11	2	16	6	289
		4	22	103	45	10	2	5	3	190
2015	5	1	25	99	45	11	1	7	4	192
		2	32	82	65	9	1	15	13	217
		3	15	130	71	5	0	10	2	233
		4	2	67	35	5	0	9	2	120
2016	6	1	19	94	44	4	3	12	6	182
		2	10	66	48	7	0	3	6	140
		3	8	90	41	1	1	5	2	148
		4	12	1	19	4	0	7	2	45
Total			313 (9.57%)	1583 (48.39%)	942 (28.80%)	126 (3.85%)	43 (1.31%)	175 (5.35%)	89 (2.72%)	3271 (100.00%)

Table-7: Distribution of citations

Year	Volume No.	Types of citations/references							Total	%
		BK	JL	WEB	CP	D/TH	RP	UNP/D		
2011	1	36	138	98	20	8	25	5	330	10.09
2012	2	47	220	169	15	4	23	15	493	15.07
2013	3	34	213	138	15	12	26	13	451	13.79
2014	4	73	383	169	30	13	33	19	720	22.01
2015	5	74	378	216	30	2	41	21	762	23.30
2016	6	49	251	152	16	4	27	16	515	15.74
Total		313	1583	942	126	43	175	89	3271	100.00

Length of articles

Table 8 shows that the average length of articles published in the international journal of digital library services (IJODLS). It revealed that 11-15 pages articles were 109(44.49%) followed by 06-10 pages articles 93(37.96%), 1-5 pages articles 5(2.04%), 16-20 pages articles 29(11.84%) and more than 20 pages 9(3.67%). The findings clearly show that 11-15 pages articles dominated the length of articles in the international journal of library and information studies (IJLIS).

Table-8: Length of contributions

Year	Volume No.	Issue No	Length of contributions (No. of pages)					Total
			1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	≥20	
2011	1	4	-	9	10	3	-	22
2012	2	4	-	9	15	9	3	36
2013	3	4	1	9	17	4	1	32
2014	4	4	1	20	24	8	3	56
2015	5	4	3	23	25	2	2	55
2016	6	4	-	23	18	3	-	44
Total			5 (2.04%)	93 (37.96%)	109 (44.49%)	29 (11.84%)	9 (3.67%)	245 (100.00%)

Summary of findings

- It is clear shows that maximum number of contributions 56(22.86%) were published in the year 2014, followed by 55(22.45%) publications in the year 2015 whereas minimum 22(8.98%) number were published in the year 2011.
- Study indicates that co-authors' contribution 119(48.57%) is more predominant than the single authors.
- It is clear from the study that Payare Lal and Vaishali S. Khaparde have dominated the ranking of authors in this journal by contributing 06 articles each.
- It indicates that 93.5% of contributions are made by only from India and the remaining 6.5% of contributions are from 5 countries.
- The findings clearly show that 11-15 pages articles 109(44.49%) dominated the length of articles in the international journal of digital library services (IJODLS).

Conclusion

International journal of library and information studies (IJODLS) is a reputed peer reviewed indexed journal in the field of library and information science completely dedicated to the library and information science and its development of various aspects. Analysis of six volumes from 1 to 6 shows that, it publishes high quality articles leading with research papers and case studies contributed by the advanced researchers in the field of LIS. In this direction International journal of digital library services (IJODLS) has set due goal for reflection the quality of research articles from all over the world.

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